Complete Victory And Nothing Else!

Nippon Times

The Way of the Gods Is the Way of Japan

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TOJO ASSURES NATION UNITY OF ALL ASIATICS WILL OVERCOME FOES

DIREK THANKS PREMIER TOJO FOR KINDNESS

Thai Ambassador Pays Respect To Prime Minister on Safe Return From South

VISIT IS SIGNIFICANT

Avers Incorporation of New States Into Thailand Bolsters Friendship

Felicitating the safe return to Tokyo of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo from his recent trip to the Southern Regions including Thailand, as well as expressing his heartfelt gratitude to Japan for the magnanimous step in recognizing the incorporation into Thailand of the four states in Northern Malai and the two states in Federated Shan States, Thai Ambassador to Japan Direk Jaiyanama declared the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister has further strengthened the close ties between his country and Japan.

Ambassador Direk stated he visited Prime Minister Tojo on Tuesday accompanied by the Military and Naval Attaches to pay his respects. Following is the Ambassador's statement:

"On the occasion of the return of Prime Minister General Tojo to Japan after his recent visit to Thailand and the South, I wish to avail myself of the opportunity to say a few words. Accompanied by my Military and Naval Attaches on Monday, we had the honor of welcoming the Prime Minister.

"Needless to say, the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan to our country is extremely significant, for it has in our eyes the symbolic meaning of the inseparability of Thailand and Japan in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Moreover, in the long history of Thailand, there has never before been a visit paid by a Prime Minister of a foreign country, and the occasion calls for an even greater jubilance considering the fact that in this initiation Thailand had the honor to welcome no less a personage than the Prime Minister of our great and worthy ally.

"I have been told that all Bangkok was in a feverish excitement during his visit, which signifies that a firm and unshakable foundation has now been solidified for an everlasting friendship between the two countries.

"To me the cooperation between Thailand and Japan is the best and most substantial hope of bringing the war to a successful conclusion.

"The satisfactory result of the meeting between the two Premiers may be surmised by the joint communique issued on July 4 in Bangkok. It is a source of greatest delight for the two countries and the peoples, for both are united by common ideals, sacrifices, and inspirations.

"In spite of the long strip of sea that separates us, our destinies are inevitably drawn to each other until they are identical and no sinister hand of enemy propaganda can ever separate us.

"The announcement of Japan's intention to recognize the incorporation into Thailand of the four States in Northern Malai and the two States in the Federated Shan States, which was a result of Prime Minister Tojo's trip to Bangkok, is also a cause for great rejoicing.

"I myself am overwhelmed with joy and gratitude, and I can rightly vouch for the fact that the entire Thai nation feels tremendously indebted to Japan for this great gesture.

"Although formerly we exercised suzerainty over the four Malai States, we lost them through British machinations 34 years ago. The two Shan States being inhabited by Thai people, naturally incorporation of them into the Kingdom of Thailand brought us incalculable joy.

"It is through the good intention of the Government of Japan that the incorporation has been effected, and I wish to extend to the Government and the people of Japan my heartfelt and grateful thanks.

"The rendition to Thailand of these territories bears on the part of Japan an eloquent testimony of Thailand's wholehearted collaboration and of the sincerity of Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and it is an auspicious indication that an even more concerted effort between the two nations will be expended in fighting our common enemy until a glorious final victory."

Japanese Down 11 Planes In Raid on New Georgia Foe

Landing Spots on Northwestern Coast of Island Battered by Naval Air Units in Attacks On July 11 and 12

Domei

AN X X BASE, July 14.—On July 11 and 12 the Japanese Naval Air Forces in the Solomons area attacked American landing spots on the northwestern coast of New Georgia Island and in an engagement with about 60 enemy fighter planes brought down 11.

The Americans that landed on Rendova Island on June 30 and came attacking the Japanese positions later landed more land forces on the southeastern coast of New Georgia and its northwestern coast in an endeavor to capture the Japanese positions on the island. Despite the painful blows sustained under the determined attacks of the Japanese Air Force and destroyer units they are persisting in their efforts to advance into the interior of the island by sheer weight of numbers and volume.

On July 11 and 12 the Japanese naval air fighters carried out raids on the points on the northwestern coast of the island where the Americans had landed and in a battle with about 60 enemy planes shot down 11, returning all safe to their base. The air campaign over this area is steadily intensifying.

Maintaining Iron Defense

Domei

AT AN X X SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT.—Under shower of shells blindly dropped by enemy planes, conquering climatical adversities coupled with malaria and other diseases, the hardy men of the Japanese Forces entrenched in New Guinea are keeping up iron defense, ever ready to dedicate their lives for the cause of the Nation.

Death-struggles are being daily waged in the New Guinea area, both Japan and the enemy staking their all. The Japanese seamen, nothing daunted, are driving deep wedges into the enemy position in the face of all imaginable hardships and obstacles. New Guinea being a land of darkness and mystery, the Japanese fighters there are finding more formidable enemies in Nature than the American and Australian attackers.

An XX commander who took part in the hardest struggles in the New Guinea area and who, after having been wounded, is now convalescing at a certain hospital, related the actual condition in New Guinea, revealing the indescribable privations being endured by the gallant warriors.

The commander's remarks in full follow:

"America is dead earnest in keeping the triangle connecting Africa, India and Australia in its grip. She spares none to defend Port Moresby, the connecting point between America and Australia.

Different Strategy Necessary

"New Guinea being almost a virgin land, an entirely different

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Bena Bena Bombed Again by Japanese, Enemy G.H.Q. Admits

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 13.—The Imperial Air Force again massraided Bena Bena, New Guinea, today, and heavily bombed the anti-Axis positions there, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Melbourne report.

SICILY LANDING FIRES ITALIANS TO CRUSH FOES

Italy Scene of Demonstrations Against America, Britain—Reflects Determination

JOURNALS OPTIMISTIC

Indignant Editorial Exhorts Peope to Kill Any Yankee or Britisher on Sight

Domei

ROME, July 13.—The anti-Axis invasion of Sicily has produced the tremendous effect of stiffening the resolution of the Italians to crush America and Britain.

The morale of the residents of Sicily on the southern coast of which anti-Axis forces have landed is high beyond imagination.

The people of Italy have restored their confidence and are full of a firm conviction that they will show themselves equal to the occasion.

All over Italy demonstrations against America and Britain are held. There is something about these outbursts which are spontaneous that reflects the grim resolution of the mass of Italians to make every sacrifice in the defense of the country.

The British papers are reported to be magnifying the results which have been made by the anti-Axis forces which have advanced into Sicily. This is a practice that sets indignation rising in the Italian people rather than demoralize them.

British Empty Talk

The vain-glorious talk indulged in by the British press accounts for much of the inclination each Italian is developing to offer his life for the country.

The tone of various Italian papers is by far more optimistic than it was on the two previous days. It is evident that the papers have caught the stiffened resolution of the mass of people.

Reflecting without doubt the sentiment of the general Italians the Tevere in an editorial exhorted the people to kill any American and Britisher they see.

"All Italians, whether they are soldiers or non-combatants, are bound to consider it a shame not to kill Americans and Britishers," the paper told the people.

The Popolo di Roma gave utterance to the conviction of the Italian people on a final victory in the war.

"Possibly there will be a time when the Anglo-American forces will be holding a number of points in Sicily at the same time. That would not make the least difference in the entire situation," the paper said.

Successful Maneuver

"We think we are justified in saying that after three days of fighting the Axis forces have carried out their first successful maneuver," the paper went on. "Tremendous were the losses which have been suffered by the enemy forces on the land, on the sea, and in the air."

The Giornale d'Italia said: "The people are absolutely sure that their forces will defend the country to the last. Each residence which has been demolished in Sicily will be a monument to an independent European Continent."

Landing Points Revealed

Domei

ROME, July 13.—The Italian military authorities in a communique issued at 1 p.m. on July 13 revealed for the first time the points at which

(Continued on Page 2)

REICH FORCES PRESSING REDS ON EAST FRONT

Smash Offensive Strength of Reds in Bielgorod-Orel Battle Area

SOVIET SUFFERS HEAVILY

Foe Losing 200 Tanks Daily—Axis Air Forces Also Exact Heavy Toll

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—"The mass offensive of the German forces on the Eastern Front has attracted large Red forces and their war materials and this fact itself assures the success of the Germans," so comments a D.N.B. war correspondent on the battle in the Bielgorod-Orel sector. In the battle that has lasted for nine days the German forces have not only been successful in smashing the offensive strength of the Red forces concentrated in the Bielgorod-Orel sector, but frustrated the enemy's strategic plans on the entire front, according to the commentator. He continues:

"In the battle raged in this comparatively small sector, the damage done to man-power and material resources of the enemy is so tremendous that no exact figures are available yet. The front where the severest battle now is going on at present is the most vulnerable point of the enemy and this fact is unavoidably causing the enemy to assume the defensive.

"It is unknown as yet what kind of a new strategy the German High Command will adopt to conform to the change of the war situation, but it may be possible that all efforts of the Red forces for defense will bring about a disastrous consequence to the enemy over the entire front. The Red forces now are making frantic efforts to supply heavy troops and materials to the places which are menaced by the Germans, but, in spite of this, the German wedges are driven north, east and south and are constantly enlarged. All efforts of the Red forces to turn the tide in their favor through mass attack on the German advance units have now failed.

Reds Lose Tanks

"In contrast to the fact that there is a strong impression that the German forces' offensive power continues only to increase and that they still have powerful reserve forces ready to move out once the order is given, the enemy's losses are in creasing daily, with the daily average of tanks lost since the beginning of the operations on July 5 reaching 200. Such figures were unseen in past battles.

"The Axis air force's attacks on the enemy's landing launches too have been intense and since the beginning of the landing operations the enemy has suffered heavy losses.

"At the same time as sea operations are being carried out Axis bomber squadrons have been subjecting the enemy's landing troops to continuous and heavy bombing, and tremendous damage has been inflicted especially upon the personnel and equipment of the enemy units in the coastal area."

Given Osaka Post

Commander Haruji Nakasugi has been appointed adjutant and concurrently staff officer of the Osaka Defense Headquarters, it was announced on Wednesday. His predecessor Commander Yasuo Kinoshita has been appointed to a certain important post, it was also revealed.

Priorities Industries Gain Big Results for Half Year

Lieutenant-General Suzuki Reports Good Progress of Production Program—Urges Nation on to Further Efforts for Increasing Fighting Strength

Reporting that most favorable results had attended production efforts in the first half of this year, and especially in the first quarter, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, in his speech before the Central Cooperation Conference which met Wednesday for a three-day, regular plenary session emphasized the need of redoubled efforts to increase the fighting strength of the nation.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki said:

"Since the latter half of last year production conditions have steadily improved and in the first half of this year, and especially in the first quarter of this year, such good results as never before seen were attained, particularly in the priorities industries. In these times, every effort must be directed toward the one aim of winning the war, and to increase the fighting strength of the nation is the absolute necessity.

"The times are such that even if the entire peoples of this country staked their lives in boosting production the degree there could be no such thing as 'enough.' The problem of increasing the nation's fighting strength has vast ramifications. For instance, in order to increase the production of aircraft it would not be sufficient merely for workers engaged in the building of planes to redouble their efforts, but all workers engaged in the manufacture of aluminum and special steel, as well as coal miners and workers engaged in transportation by land or sea, must all do their share. In a word, the total strength of the nation must be bent on the single aim of augmenting the nation's fighting strength. Although the problem directly involved is that of producing aircraft, shipping and arms, the foundations of these industries are extremely extensive.

Convert to Fighting Strength

"In carrying out the readjustments of enterprises necessary for increasing the fighting strength of the nation, the main point is to turn into fighting strength that has not yet been converted into fighting strength, in accordance with the requirements at the front. The men, management and technique which have not yet been turned into fighting strength must be transformed into such, and that must be done as rapidly and as smoothly as possible. The readjustments of enterprises hitherto undertaken were carried out spontaneously and for the sake of self-defense on the part of industrialists on account of management difficulties accompanying changes in economic conditions, and thus bore a negative character, but the new readjustments envisaged are directed to the positive end of turning all productive efforts into fighting strength. The enterprises that are to remain unconverted will do so in accordance with state needs.

"The conversion will be effected by the exercise of legal powers but, on the other hand, those plants and equipment which can easily be converted, rather than those which are weak from the business point of view, will be effected. This will be the characteristic feature of the new readjustment policy. In view of the far-reaching influence of such a policy, the Government has provided a period of grace as long as the stringent times permit and has undertaken an exhaustive survey of the industries likely to be involved. In the field of labor alone hundreds of thousands of workers will be required to change their occupations, for whose sake billions of yen will be paid out.

Readjustments

"The Government has taken cognizance of all the factors involved and seeks to carry out the readjustments while maintaining the economic order of society. The readjustments in the last analysis are not to be carried out by officials or the Government but by the people themselves. It is only when the actual conditions prevailing in the business world coincide with the policy of the Government that the policy can effectively be enforced. Therefore, I hope, that those industrialists and businessmen who are concerned in the readjustments that they will show their resolve to carry them out without fail for the sake of winning the

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KOHIYAMA IS NAMED OMURA'S SUCCESSOR

Former Adviser to Iron, Steel Control Association Appointed President of S.M.R.

Naoto Kohiyama, adviser to the Iron and Steel Control Association, Wednesday was appointed president of the South Manchuria Railway Company by the Government, succeeding Takuichi Omura who has tendered his resignation, it was officially announced the same day.

Mr. Kohiyama is 58 years old. On his graduation from Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the South Manchuria Railway Company. Later, he resigned from his post in that company to found the Kokusai Transport Company, of which he was the representative director. It was in 1927 that he was appointed director of the South Manchuria Railway Company. In June, 1937, he was appointed president of the Showa Steel Works at Anshan, Manchoukuo, under the management of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation. With the founding of the Iron and Steel Control Association in 1941 he was recommended for its presidency and on account of this he resigned from the Showa Steel Works post.

Mr. Kohiyama had the following to say on his appointment as president of the S.M.R. Wednesday:

"I have accepted the offer as though it were a summons to the colors. All efforts must be concentrated on the strengthening of transportation, which forms the fundamental factor in production increase. At the same time, the production gain of shale oil at Fushun and the enlargement of chemical industries vitally important for the present situation also must be undertaken. I have been connected mediately and immediately with the South Manchuria Railway Company for the last 30 years and I am confident that this institution will cooperate with me in my new task."

Mr. Omura, the outgoing president of the S.M.R. Company, was in his post for the last four years and four months, succeeding Yosuke Matsuoka, who resigned from the presidency in March, 1939. Mr. Omura then was vice-president under Mr. Matsuoka. During the tenure of his office many important affairs connected with the railway company took place. The transfer of administrative right held by the company over its whole railway zone to the Manchoukuo Government, that of the majority of heavy industries undertaken by it to the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, Hsinking, to absorb itself in railway enterprise, the increase of its capitalization by ¥600,000,000 to ¥1,400,000,000, and many other important tasks were undertaken by Mr. Omura.

Germans Raid Grimsby

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—German bombers raided Grimsby, a strategic seaport in England, last night and showered the harbor facilities and military installations with powerful explosives which started conflagrations at various places, D.N.B. reports.

British Lose 13 Planes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—The loss of 13 bombers in the raid attempted on Turin, northern Italy, was admitted by the British Air Ministry at noon today, according to a report from London.

Gives Stirring Message At Rule Aid Body Meeting

BOLSTER SPIRIT

Fate of Greater East Asia for Next Thousand Years Rests On People's Shoulders

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, who returned Monday from an extensive tour of the Southern Regions, declared that absolute victory is assured in view of the firm unity of the one billion people of Greater East Asia, in a message at the first session of the fourth conference of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association which convened here at the Dai Toa Kaikan on Wednesday morning.

As all the delegates representing the various regions throughout the Japanese Empire assembled within the conference hall, the meeting duly began at 9 a.m. with the reading of the conference oath by the oldest delegate to the conference, 74 year old Kozo Imai of Kagawa Prefecture.

Following this ceremony, Prime Minister Tojo, in his capacity as President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association expressed his thanks to the gallant Japanese troops at the fronts and declared that this indeed is the time for the one hundred million people of Japan to bring to bear their total power for the attainment of victory.

The gist of the Prime Minister's speech was as follows:

"Under the August Virtues, the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, with a year and seven months already having gone by since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, are showing still further their true mettle throughout the vast area of fighting and are establishing still greater war results. The hardships of the courageous and loyal officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy who are fighting with their lives, conquering all difficulties are indeed tremendous, and we the people are indeed grateful. To the many loyal souls who fell for the defense of the nation I offer, together with you the people, my most profound condolences and gratitude and at the same time to the members of the bereaved families and the wounded and sick officers and men, I offer my most sincere gratitude and sympathy.

Contact With Truth

"Some time ago I visited China, Manchoukuo, and the Philippines, and recently went to Thailand and the various areas in the Southern Regions. Coming in contact with the truth that the various nations and peoples in Greater East Asia understand completely Japan's true intentions, and, concentrating the total strength of the one billion people for the destruction of America and Britain, are cooperating completely with Japan; and seeing with my own eyes the situation in which the stupendous amount of national defense resources are being steadily turned into fighting power, I have further solidified my firm belief of absolute victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

"At this time, Japan is willing to give any sort of aid and cooperation to these various nations and peoples, and is gradually taking such concrete measures. Thus the War of Greater East Asia and the foundations for the construction of the new order in Greater East Asia are rapidly and steadily being strengthened. That is indeed a matter for mutual felicitations.

"It is also a matter of great happiness that Germany and Italy and our other allies in Europe are further strengthening their solidarity with Japan and are driving forward for the destruction of the enemy, America and Britain.

Victory Sure

"With the war a war of righteousness, and before the united drive of Greater East Asia's one billion, our victory is unshakable. But the victory of this victory will not be an easy task. We will be able to win this great war only with the tremendous efforts and sacrifices. At this time, the war of a prolonged

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U.S. AIRMEN IN CHINA MAKE PREPARATION

Desperately Trying to Stage Come-Back After Severe Japanese Attacks

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 13.—American air forces in China which were smashed by Japanese Air Units during April and May are apparently beginning to show signs of renewed activity, according to information gathered from various sources.

Last April the Japanese Air Forces in China launched intensive bombings on Yunnanyie in Yunnan Province and dealt a severe blow to the enemy forces. In May, however, the enemy turned Kweilin, Lingling and Hengyang into advance bases for air raids, awaiting an opportunity to challenge Japanese Forces.

Chungking air forces, too, supported by the American air forces, assumed a challenging attitude. Japanese warplanes, however, carried out their daily attack on these enemy bases, shooting down more than 40 enemy planes on the foremost firing lines and damaging three transport planes during May.

The relentless bombing by the Japanese Air Forces has smashed the enemy bases so completely that the enemy forces were forced to retire to faraway bases in the interior during June.

But the enemy's preparations have been making headway for renewed activity and it has become clear that the enemy air forces will again start positive attacks. The enemy is also looking for a chance to raid the Japanese mainland, it is reported.

419 Red Tanks Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, July 13.—A total of 419 Soviet tanks were demolished on the Kursk front by German anti-tank planes since the commencement of the current German offensive eight days ago. Reich military quarters announced today.

Evatt in Washington

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 13.—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, arrived in Washington by air today from London, according to a Washington report.

CRIPPLED WARSHIPS COME TO GIBRALTAR

Airfield Is Abandoned and Harbor Empty Save for Damaged Ships

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Numerous heavily-damaged anti-Axis warships and merchantmen, obviously a portion of the ships that participated in the landing operations on Sicily, limped into Gibraltar yesterday, according to a report from La Linea.

The destroyer L-38 distinctly bore marks betraying damages suffered from a direct torpedo hit.

Outside of the crippled war vessels and three small patrol boats, there are no warships in Gibraltar at present. The airfield at Gibraltar is also isolated, fighters and bombers being totally absent, evidently participating in the operations against Sicily.

Bombing Continued

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—Protected by an air force and a fleet, combined American, British and Canadian forces followed up at daylight on July 10 the continuous bombing of Sicily.

From reports from American and British sources, it seems that the anti-Axis camp had intended the operations against Sicily to give the impression that it was to lead to the establishment of the so-called second front.

On July 10, upon the launching of the Sicilian campaign the anti-Axis headquarters for North Africa issued a special communique to the effect that the American, British, and Canadian forces included in the campaign are under the direction of American General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Concurrently the American War and Navy Departments made the announcement:

"The anti-Axis forces which have taken part in the landing operations against Sicily are made up of Americans, British, and Canadians, and have a strength of nearly 300,000 men. The naval forces which are cooperating with these troops are composed of American and British naval vessels. Some Dutch, Polish, Greek, and Canadian naval vessels are assisting in operations on the sea by these naval forces."

Observers here have a suspicion that these announcements were made

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Dutch Physician At Sabang Grateful To Japan For Giving Freedom to Family

Domei

SABANG, July 13.—Under the kind protection of the Imperial Japanese Forces, a Dutch physician named Alberto Kolon is living a peaceful life together with his family on this Island of We, situated off the northwestern coast of Sumatra and facing the Indian Ocean.

Though enemy nationals, Dr. Kolon, his wife, Bernardina Maria, 39, and their three children were given freedom instead of being interned by the Imperial Japanese Forces who are stationed in the Island, the far-most advance base for the defense of East Asia.

Dr. Kolon is a physician for the 8,000 islanders and has been nicknamed "The Doctor of The Island." Since pre-war days, he has been in charge of the lunatic asylum on the Island where insane patients were sent from Sumatra.

Moved by the kindness of the Imperial Forces which landed in the Island, Dr. Kolon pledged allegiance to Japan and was allowed to remain at his post.

When the reporter called at his house standing on a hill commanding a view of Port Sabang, the Dutch doctor was playing with his three children under palm trees in front of his house.

"My young day's dream brought me here on the Island far from the homeland," said the doctor, "but my dream vanished just as the Dutch Kingdom disappeared from the face of the earth.

"My only desire at present is to live in peace together with my family and we are glad to pledge allegiance to the Japanese Forces who have been guarding our life on the Island with boundless kindness."

AIR RAID EXERCISES START THIS MORNING

Metropolitan Air Defense Bureau Announces Program for Intensive Drills for 2 Days

The residents of the 35 wards which make up Tokyo Metropolis will put themselves to a two-day intensive training from today in the art of defending the sky of the Empire's capital from possible enemy raiders.

The drills will be conducted under conditions little distinguishable from those under a real air raid.

In a sense the coming drills will be a test of the air defense structure which the citizens have built up about their Metropolis, embodying the lessons they had learned from their previous almost continual drills.

A number of items which are to be observed by the people in the coming anti-aircraft defense exercises were announced by the Air Defense Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Board as follows:

Official Announcement

"Air raid drills in which the military, officials and civilians will join will be held in the 35 wards of the Tokyo Metropolis on July 15 and 16.

"It is hoped that the people of the Metropolis will take note of the items given below and that every one of them will of his own free will put himself to training in the part he belongs during the period:

"1. Times and hours for training and air raid alarms for purposes of training. In the coming exercises precautionary and actual air raid alarms for purposes of training will not be sounded. From 8 a.m. on July 15 till 4 p.m. on July 16 all are required to be in their positions as though they were under the precautionary air raid alarm for purposes of training.

"During this period for the periods of hours mentioned below they are to go through training as though they were under the air raid alarm for purposes of training:

"On July 15. From 8 a.m. till 10 a.m. From 2 p.m. till 3:30 p.m. From 5 p.m. till 6 p.m. From 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.

"On July 16. From 2 a.m. till 5 a.m. From 9 a.m. till 11 a.m. From 2 p.m. till 4 p.m.

"2. Training. Over the entire area of the 35 wards of the Metropolis there will be exercises held in going on the watch for raiders, taking to shelters, and controling light. In a limited portion of the area exercises will be held in fire-fighting, fire-prevention, administering of medical relief, and restoring of damaged places.

Hypothetical Planes

"3. Hypothetical enemy planes. It is arranged for hypothetical enemy planes to be in the air during the period. The 'enemy' planes will be twin-engined light and heavy bombers, and fly in groups of more than two. They will not carry the usual streamer. At night they will not be lighted.

"4. Items specially to be noted.

"a. All people are expected to have their permanent underground shelters ready by 8 a.m. on July 15.

"b. While the air raid alarm for purposes of training is supposed to be on, the neighborhood associations, air defense corps, especially established protection corps, and volunteer guards are to have members on the lookout for 'enemy' planes. When the hypothetical enemy is discovered, the watchman is to shout 'Raid!' at the top of his voice so that he can be heard by all the residents of the neighborhood.

"c. If one has learned of the presence of the enemy from a watchman or discovered the enemy himself, one is to be prompt to take shelter whether one happens to be indoors or on the street or in a street car or automobile. If one is on the street, he is expected to get to the side of some near-by solid building or go to some suitable object when there is no such building and remain there, lying down flat, with fingers on the eyes and ears.

"d. At night the lights are to be controlled.

"e. From 7:30 a.m. till 9 p.m. on July 15 and from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. on July 16 street-cars, automobiles and all sorts of vehicles, excepting Shosen electric trains and suburban tramcars will be at a standstill. With the permission of the police or members of the volunteer guards, automobiles can be operated to take persons who have fallen ill to hospitals or doctors to patients who are in urgent need of medical attention.

"f. The drills will come to a stop directly when there is a sounding of the real air raid alarm, and the residents will swiftly get into an actual state of war."

Workers in Reich Save

BERLIN.—At least 1,300,000,000 reichsmarks were remitted by foreign workers in Germany to their families from wage savings between January 1940 and the end of April this year. The remittances of Czech, Dutch, Polish and workers as well as those from the occupied eastern territories are not included in this sum.

Japanese Shoot Down 11 Planes in South

(Continued From Page 1)

strategy must be adopted in operations there. At every advance, the Japanese fighters must pitch a tent or set up a banana leaf thatched hut where plans for further advance must be made. Weather being whimsical, nothing definite depending on weather can be planned. The native inhabitants said that it would be dry around Christmas time. We had no rain then as the islanders had assured, but it was abundant at other times. Rain poured in torrents, much more fiercely than squalls, while there were no houses to shelter us. I had never felt so keenly the need for shelter as I did then.

"It is hot on the island near the coast, but the higher you go, the cooler it becomes. In mountainous areas it is not seldom to see water frozen. Such climatical irregularities double the hardships of the fighters. The island is almost entirely covered with dense jungles though the coast which is lined by coconut trees attests to the place having been inhabited once. Where there are no jungle trees, the ground is carpeted with grassy growths, tall enough to conceal men. On rainy days the grassy plain becomes swampy and muddy. The enemy has constructed an airfield amid the undergrowth.

"New Guinea has innumerable small streams which are not marked in a map. As these streams are not bridged the Japanese men must first construct bridges before marching further. But the bridges are washed away in heavy rains and again new ones must be built. Only suspension bridges can be used during heavy rainfalls. Rain is a more formidable foe than the American and Australian enemies for the Japanese seamen in New Guinea. They must conquer rain for the first thing. Sometimes a heavy deluge carries off rice, ammunition and other supplies.

Rain Not Only Foe

"Rainfalls are not the only foe, but malaria and skin deseases are merciless in their attacks. Often the men suffer from swollen ankles while marching in a swamp. Incessant downpours and fierce attacks of diseases are the peculiar phase of the warfare in New Guinea.

"The islanders are of the Kanaka tribe. They mostly speak English, but animosity against the British is very strong. They hate to be struck on their heads while they have a custom of returning for whatever is given them. Once when the Japanese suffered from shortage of rice, the chieftain brought them a large quantity of potatoes, saying, 'You eat these and we will together beat the British.' There is no doubt that they took to the Japanese from the beginning. Their clothes are most primitive, made of barks or coconut leaves.

"The American and Australian seamen would not dare to commence operation unless they were sure of their security. They would put up resistance, resorting to their modern war weapons of superior quality. The enemies are situated in an advantageous position, so near the front line that only certain minutes are enough to fly over from their base. The enemies have made it their habit to make aerial rounds exactly at 5:15 p.m. daily. Therefore the Japanese set their watch right by the time of the enemy's daily visits. The Japanese air base being situated far off, it takes certain hours to reach the fighting arena.

"The American and Australian fighters are not on too good terms, while the latter have neither the intention nor spirit to fight in a protracted war. The American seamen are finding their sole consolation in the letters brought from the homeland by air.

Enemy Wasting Shells

"The enemies were most extravagant in their use of shells, dropping them at the rate of one bomb for every one square meter. Even when the enemy troops broke through the Japanese position, the Japanese warriors daringly put up resistance by remaining in trenches as deep as up to their knees in the face of death.

"At the New Guinea front, each one of the fighters, even the sick and the wounded is determined to fight to the last. They will fight till every resort should be exhausted and then fearlessly meet death. The spirit to serve the Nation is deeply rooted in everyone."

In concluding his lengthy talk, the commander ridiculed the childish machinations of the enemy trying to tempt the Japanese to desert their position, and said, "The enemy once in a while scattered propaganda leaflets from the air in which were mentioned particularly the high salary America would pay, or sometimes they tantalized their tanks to scare the Japanese. Everytime those leaflets were dropped the Japanese seamen on the island collected them, happy to have fuel provided from the air. All enemy machinations are futile in the face of the Japanese heroes."

Uruguay Loses Many Cattle

BUENOS AIRES.—Uruguay lost 603,755 heads of cattle by the end of March owing to drought the Ministry of Agriculture announced, states a Montevideo report.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS PUSHED BY NANKING

New Bodies Organized to Form Great Driving Power for National Awakening

Domei

NANKING, July 12.—The National Government of China, which has been following Japan in her war for the liberation of the 1,000 million peoples of East Asia by declaring war on the common enemy, the Anglo-Americans, and by cooperating with Japan under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, is applying itself positively to the development of the new national movement in order to strengthen the unity of the people and to heighten their fighting spirit.

As the enmity against the Anglo-American nations has been showing a steady rise among the youthful members of the Chinese Republic since the latter's declaration of war, the National Government organized a Young People's Society and a Model Young People's Society on the day of the third anniversary of the removal of the capital to Nanking. These societies were organized with a view to uniting the youthful citizens of the republic whereby a great driving power for the new movement may be formed. The organizations thus coming into existence are preparing themselves for the crusade for the liberation of East Asia in cooperation with the young peoples of Japan and Manchoukuo.

Account of Movement

The following is an account of the youth movement in China:

As soon as the Greater East Asia War broke out, President Wang Ching-wei immediately proclaimed to the world China's intention of cooperating with Japan to her full capacity. President Wang unhesitatingly let it be known that nothing but complete victory in the Greater East Asia War in cooperation with Japan can accomplish the liberation of China, and the protection of East Asia from the fangs of the enemies, and that in order to win the war, China must strengthen her national power and fully cooperate with Japan. Thus it was with an object of strengthening the unity of the people, that the Chinese Government has advocated the new National Movement.

It is a contention of President Wang that he does not intend to invent any new principles in this new National Movement, because, he says, China already has the three fundamental principles set up by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and these are the foundation upon which the Chinese Nation should be built. Again he says that it was because China and forgotten the principle of the Great Asia State that she could not realize her nationalism, and the reason for China's failure in achieving democracy was that she had neglected the system of delegating the power to the people. He also says that the fact that China has rendered the principle of the welfare of the people an empty letter was because she had been heedless of the importance of developing the national capital. Furthermore, China is determined to correct these faults fundamentally by means of the development of the new National Movement, and to do this it is necessary to have unusual determination and the best possible method of operation, the Chinese President explains.

Expectations Deepen

It is reported that President Wang's expectations of the Young People's Societies have deepened since his visit to Manchoukuo. This is amply proved by the fact that the President loudly proclaims at every opportunity available that the renaissance of China and the protection and preservation of East Asia depend upon the young people.

Thus the students from the 5,248 grade schools, 345 middle schools, 19 normal schools, 4 universities, and 5 independent institutions under the jurisdiction of the National Government have been organized to receive strenuous training in the spirit of "bravely, charging ahead while overcoming hardships and enduring work" advocated by President Wang. And on March 30th, the day of the third anniversary of the removal of the capital to Nanking, when the Chinese people were filled with the spirit of self-government and independence enhanced by Japan's return of her exclusive concessions in China, the inauguration ceremonies of the Chinese Young People's Society and the Chinese Model Young People's Society were held, attended by representatives of the Japanese and Manchoukuoan young peoples.

Epochal Forward Step

Thus, an epochal step forward of the youths' movement under a new organization has taken place, and at the conference of the representatives of the young peoples' societies of Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, which was held that evening, a cry for the liberation of 1,000 million peoples of East Asia was raised. As a result, the formation of a young Peoples' League including all the young peoples of East Asia was decided upon.

The new National Movement, which the National Government of China has taken up for internally strengthening the war power of the nation is steadily achieving the desired result, and it has now reached a stage where it can be quite effective. And it is the opinion of the National Government that to strengthen the unity of the youthful class which has just reached the state of organization, and to give it a firm national consciousness and an objective is the way to hasten the development of the new National Movement in the future. Therefore, by fixing May 5th, the day on which the Father of New China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated the first President of the Chinese Republic, as the Youths' Day, the National Government has decided to commemorate the birth of a great Chinese youths' movement.

President Wang's Statement

And in greeting the first Youths' Day, President Wang published a statement entitled the "Meaning of the Youths' Day" the gist of which is as follows:

"May 5th, 1923 is the day upon which the Father of New China assumed the Presidency of the Chinese Republic at Canton. It is still fresh in our memory that in those days China was harrassed by the unscrupulous warlords, and even in Canton there was considerable anti-revolutionist sentiment, but the Father of New China stood up amid the unfriendly atmosphere, taking upon himself the great responsibility of the work of remaking China, as he could not bear to see the failure of the revolution in the midst of its progress. This indomitable spirit that knew nothing but the enlightened path and righteousness is the highest example to be followed by every young man in our country. It is therefore incumbent upon us to follow in the wake of the imperishable spirit of the Father of New China, and unflinchingly charge ahead toward our objective."

Thus President Wang encourages and exhorts the spirit of the Chinese youths by establishing training camps in various parts of the country. And the Chinese youths who have risen to the occasion have started a stately march toward the successful prosecution of the crusade for the liberation of East Asia under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei.

Priorities Industries Show Good Results

(Continued from Page 1)

war. For this a thorough understanding of the urgent war needs must be acquired. Our traditional resilience must be developed to the full and every difficulty that crosses our path must be surmounted with ever-increasing self-confidence and vigor. It is only when the total national will to win is actually manifested in the daily life of the people that the total strength of the nation can be said to be fully in operation."

Called to order at 11:10 a.m. Wednesday, the plenary session of the Conference discussed the question of decisive war spirit, in the course of which real efficiency instead of mere formalism was urged by Motosaburo Takata, an occupational representative, and Hideji Yagi, another occupational representative, emphasized the need of more broadmindedness on the part of some of the so-called leaders. Suekichi Fujii, of Hiroshima Prefecture, advocated the institution of training in mechanized warfare for students who may be called up any time.

Posthumously Promoted

The late Marquis Toshitake Okubo, whose death occured on Tuesday, had his Court Rank promoted to the Senior Grade of the Second Rank from the Junior Grade on Wednesday.

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TOJO SEES UNITY OF ALL ASIATICS

(Continued from Page 1)

ly more serious with each passing moment, and we are face to face with a serious juncture which will decide the rise or fall of the nation. The enemy America and Britain, bringing to bear all the material strength they can muster material strength, the only thing they rely upon have come out in a counter-offensive and their spirit and drive cannot merely be brushed aside with contempt. Such a counter-offensive, however, is something Japan had expected and is nothing to be afraid of. We have only to look at the whole of the war going on under the position of absolute victory in Greater East Asia and raise still more powerfully our fighting will and show still more our toughness and tenacity, and unflinchingly drive forward toward final victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Conquer Obstacles

"It goes without saying that here the one hundred million people of Japan must break through and conquer all obstacles in the nation or outside, with steel-solid unity, and pushing with their total strength give their all for the increase of the one hundred million people's fighting power.

"The reason why the extraordinary session of the Diet was held recently and the Government gained approval for the adjustment of enterprises and the urgent increase in the production of foodstuffs was indeed in order to contribute to the strengthening and increasing of fighting power, that which is the most urgent necessity at this time.

"In order to increase and strengthen fighting power bringing to bear the nation's total strength, it is most necessary first of all to raise the will of every one of the people to put body and soul into fighting the national emergency. To those people who are courageously changing their occupations throwing aside all private feelings and wishes, I express my sincere respect and sympathy, and at the same time desire profoundly that the one hundred million people, facing today a war situation unparalleled in seriousness, will each bring to bear and show the utmost of his abilities and efficiency with a powerful unity in which each wishes to share the other's hardships and difficulties.

"In order to win through this war, each of us must accept all sorts of discomforts and inconveniences rather with gladness, and bearing all hardships, fight to victory. The Government of course is taking every measure necessary to hold solid national living, but the one hundred million people must direct still more efforts toward the renovation of living, the economizing of consumption, and the strengthening of savings, and without flinching at any sort of situation, drive forward to live in simplicity and fortitude and carry out completely daily living of frugality and purity.

Heavy Responsibility

"At this time, a period which in seriousness has no parallel in history, the heavy responsibility of manifesting the traditional true worth of the one hundred million people of the nation and bringing still more glory to our glorious history, and going further, deciding the fate of Greater East Asia for the next thousand years, lies truly on the shoulders of those of us living in the glorious era of Showa. A vast increase and strengthening of production will indeed take place when every Japanese brings to bear a burning feeling of patriotism and, feeling just as the officers and men of the Imperial Forces, does singly the work of five persons, ten persons.

"To answer the nation's requirements, and the war's requirements, by the armed forces, the government and the people becoming truly one and bringing to bear their total power; that is indeed the glorious way to support the sacred task.

"The point in holding the present 4th Central Cooperative Council meeting lies indeed on this point and I believe firmly that your rising will will hereby be concentrated and manifested and contribute enormously to the strengthening and increasing of war power. I ask you sincerely to understand deeply the point of the holding of this meeting, and conforming to the requirements of the national policies, work further for the complete carrying through of the various measures. I ask you also to study and consider concrete and active methods to break through the serious times by bringing to bear your superior knowledge and abundant experience; thus to bring about the expected results of this present Central Cooperative Council meeting.

"Further, the Government, in order to bring about a general strengthening of wartime provincial administration and the complete carrying through of the various internal measures, has established Regional Administrative Councils in the nine districts throughout the nation. This was done in order to do everything possible in revising wartime provincial administration, strengthening and increasing fighting power and in maintaining national living. And there is much in the problem of provincial administration which depends on the people's active cooperation. I ask that you, who are in the position of leader and guide in the various areas, give especial cooperation."

JAVA INSPECTION BODY TO VISIT JAPAN SHORTLY

Will Send Representatives Here To Study Conditions Next Month

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 12.—In order to acquaint the 50,000,000 inhabitants of Java with the various phases of wartime Japan through their representatives, the local Military Administration has decided to send a party of 20 local inhabitants to Japan about the beginning of August.

The members of the Java inspection party, who are now being selected by the chief administrators of the various provinces, will include leading local inhabitants of Java's official, educational and literary circles.

They will remain in Japan from two weeks to one month to study fully the actual situation within the Japanese nation which is pursuing the current war to annihilate the United States and Britain.

Ceylon Rubber Unsatisfactory

STOCKHOLM—Admission that the rubber production of Ceylon, on which the Allies had placed such high hopes following the loss of the Dutch East Indies and Malaya, was far below what had been expected was made in the London Times, according to advice from the British capital.

SWISS NEUTRALITY IS AGAIN VIOLATED

Anti-Axis Airmen Outrageously Bomb Many Localities Causing Heavy Materials Losses

Domei

ZURICH, July 13.—The ruthless anti-Axis airmen again violated Swiss Neutrality past midnight last night and outrageously bombed Riggisberg, Berne Canton, and Flamatt, Fribourg Canton, it was officially announced by the Swiss Government today.

Simultaneously, the Swiss Government lodged strong protests with the British Government through its Legation in London.

The details of the anti-Axis atrocity were reported by a subsequent Zurich dispatch as follows:

"A large British formation of approximately 100 warplanes illegally transgressed Swiss territory at 1:04 a.m. and violated the neutral skies for 51 minutes.

"The British planes blindly bombed Riggisberg and Flamatt and also caused heavy material losses in Mannlicher, in the Oberland Mountains.

"A British plane also crashed on a mountain slope in the vicinity of Bouveret. The remains of five crew members of the crashed plane were found in the wreckage, but the whereabouts of the two remaining members of the crew are unknown.

"An area with a radius of 8,000 meters was ravaged in the bombing on Flamatt, and several homes were demolished in Riggisberg.

Sicily Landing Fires Italians To Crush Foes

(Continued From Page 1)

anti-Axis forces had landed.

The points for the most part were in desert land on the coast.

These points had been abandoned by the Axis forces because they had exposed them to fire from enemy naval vessels.

A report that has come to hand tells of how the British troops who had landed complained to their superiors about the difficulty of getting drinking water and how some of them in protest went over to the Axis front.

Anti-Axis parachutists landed far in the interior of the island on July 12, according to a report from the front. All of them were shot or captured by Axis troops assisted by inhabitants.

Obviously the author of the report telling of the occupation by anti-Axis troops of a point many kilometers inland from the coast prematurely concluded that landing of the parachutists had been successful.

Given Extra Post

Marquis Toshitake Mayeda, master of ceremonies, has been temporarily appointed to serve in the Board of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Crippled Warships Come to Gibraltar

(Continued From Page 1)

for effect rather than for anything else. To them the Sicilian campaign is little more than another of the grandiose actions to which the anti-Axis countries are peculiarly addicted.

Just before the anti-Axis land troops began landing on the island, Units of parachutists, centering about the American army parachute force, effected a surprise landing on the island. They were quickly met by the Axis forces garrisoning the island and crushed.

The troops that had landed on the southeastern coast could not do anything against the Axis forces which attacked them ferociously. The anti-Axis camp found itself under the necessity of rushing reinforcements to the island.

A large group of transports under the escort of a powerful British fleet, according to reports that came to hand on July 11, left Gibraltar for Sicily.

Such are the difficulties of the Axis forces which have landed on the island. Yet reports are circulated by the American propaganda machinery about the anti-Axis Sicilian campaign making progress.

A correspondent writing from the Sicilian front has reported that the units which had landed on the southern coast of Sicily succeeded in advancing a short distance into the interior on July 12.

The tone of his message makes it clear that he is more interested in misleading his readers than in getting them accurate information.

Reports from Axis sources indicate that severe fighting is in progress between Axis and anti-Axis forces at points where the latter have landed on the southern coast of Sicily. These reports are marked by an optimism that makes it hard for unbiased observers to believe what is told by the Anglo-American camp:

Reports from neutral sources indicate that powerful Axis mechanized units are in north Sicily, ready to crush the anti-Axis forces at the first opportunity.

In addition to General Eisenhower several American high officers are taking part in the Sicilian campaign.

2 Professors Appointed

Yoshimi Osawa, assistant professor of Tohoku Imperial University, has been promoted to a full professor of the same university. Juichiro Kuno, assistant professor of Kyushu Imperial University, has been appointed full professor of the same institution.

Defense Unit in Sweden

STOCKHOLM.—The creation of a popular self-defense organization in Sweden is recommended by the commission which has been examining the country's civilian defense. All Swedes between the ages of 15 and 65 would serve in the organization. In peace time this service would be limited to 60 hours annually.

BOOK BY CHIANG HIT AS OUTMODED IDEA

Observers See Dictator Now Realizes Mistake of Resisting Japan

Commenting on Chiang Kai-shek's recent work entitled "Destiny of China," political observers here declared that the publication is full of skilfully camouflaged and brazen-faced lies and tacitly but eloquently bespeaks of the tottering theory of the Chungking regime to resist Japan.

As one of the shameless statements which Chiang made in his "Oracle" about China's destiny as he saw it, observers quoted the following passage:

"The rise and independence of China first of all require China to stand up by itself. The liberation and lasting peace of the world after the present war undoubtedly will be based on the racial freedom and the equality among the nations within Asia. The security in Asia will serve as a guarantee of world peace."

Chiang Not Qualified

In this connection observers asked, why has Chiang Kai-shek, the "Dictator of Chungking" any right and qualification whatever to speak of China's independence, having left as he did the command of China's fighting services, the most important of the sovereignties of a nation, to the disposal of Americans, the domestic administration to the charge of American political advisers, Chungking's diplomacy at the beck and call of President Franklin Roosevelt, and the whole Chungking-controlled area to the rampancy of the United States air forces.

Referring to another unblushing remark of Chiang in his work saying "By great efforts for many years in pursuance of the instructions of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Revolution, I have finally succeeded in abolishing unequal treaties and have thus achieved the first goal of the national revolution," political observers wondered what Chiang meant by the abolition of unequal treaties.

By what country the foreign concessions in China, the greatest shame in the history of China, were returned to China and the extrality rights in China were retroceded, observers questioned.

They declared all the important foreign concessions in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Shameen and Amoy, were under Japanese occupied areas and that they were returned to the National Government of China by virtue of Japan's new China policy. They added what Britain and the United States restored to Chungking were two valueless concessions in Chungking and Foochow which now lie under the debris.

Further quoting China's remark that the highest guiding theory of Chungking's resistance against Japan exists in the Three Peoples' Principles and that the highest guiding system is the Kuomintang, observers declared that there has been left in Chungking not even the smallest remains of the Three Peoples' Principles which were introduced by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Replaced by Reds

They pointed out that the Three Peoples Principles have been already replaced by Communism, the principle against which the late Dr. Sun so sternly warned the Chinese people, through the compromise of the Chungking militarists and the Chinese Communist Party while the Kuomintang in Chungking has barely succeeded in remaining in existence by means of bayonets and terrorism.

"The sound development of Dr. Sun's principles has been fostered and encouraged solely by the Kuomintang of Nanking and the National Government of China," observers declared.

In the eyes of the Japanese people, the "lofty principle" about China's destiny as lengthily elucidated by Chiang in his work has been thoroughly studied and discussed in Japan's successive statements about its new China policy, observers continued, and what Chiang tried to explain in his book is nothing but a camouflaged repetition of the East Asiatic New Order, a mere echoing of the Greater Asia Principle of Japan and a poor rewriting of President Wang Ching-wei's principle of the peace movement.

Observers, however, paid tribute to Chiang's "meekness" in publishing the present work which means a true confession of his mistake in carrying out an unjustified resistance against Japan.

"Apparently," they assert, "the present work plainly shows that Chiang, partly conscious of the folly of resistance against Japan, is becoming desirous of playing a part of a neutral observer in the present war, and the world will see what will happen when the 450,000,000 Chinese people become truly aware of the fact that the so-called hero by resistance is traitor and he who was regarded as a traitor is the very man who has worked for the construction of free and independent China at the cost of his life."

Friction Worse in Chungking Between Reds, Chiangsters

To Preserve Their Own Lives, Each Side Will Continue to Collaborate With the Other—Relation Marked by External Smoothness, Internal Animosity

Domei

CANTON, July 8.—The sudden declaration of the Soviet Government on May 22 on the dissolution of the Communist International, just when the Washington Conference was in full progress, has had a profound repercussion in all the nations of the world because of the time and the nature of the declaration. Particularly the eyes of the world was turned toward Chungking, which is keeping up her resistance against Japan with the combined efforts of the Nationalist and the Communist parties, as the attitudes of these two parties toward the above declaration will predict their future relationship. The coming of the Soviet declaration, at the time when, in the present decisive stage of the world war, the disunion of the anti-Axis camps, particularly the friction between the United States and the Soviet Union, had been worrying the Chungking Regime, was welcomed by Chungking as the removing hand of the cancer of the anti-Axis camps. Moreover it was expected by Chungking that the dissolution of the Communist International will help to improve her diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Passed Resolution

The Chinese Communist Party, too, has passed the following resolution at the conference of the party leaders held in Yen-an:

1. We, the Communist Party of China, agree entirely with the present Soviet action, and immediately dissolve the regulations of the Third International and the duties decided upon by the International Communist Conference.

2. The historic mission of the International Communist Party has been accomplished. Although the Chinese Communist Party have been assisting the Chinese Nationalist Party revolutions since 1924, the organization and system of the Communist International have become unsuitable for the labor movement due to the complex state of the international situations. Consequently, the party is now in a situation where it is necessary for it to strive for the ultimate victory by means of effecting a wider mobilization of the popular front, after solving all the problems in accordance with the particular conditions of each race and its historic traditions.

The labor movements of the nations were once started after the adjournment of the Second International Communist Conference, and now after the dissolution of the Third International, we believe that the anti-Fascism movement will be led to a victory, and that the liberation of mankind will be accelerated.

3. To-day, when the past behaviours of the Chinese Communist Party have been proved to be right, the present decision to dissolve the Third International will strengthen its confidence and the creative powers, and will heighten its fighting powers by more closely knitting the party and the people.

4. Each member of the party, by means of collaborating with the Nationalist Party and the people with the anti-Japanese inclinations, must do all he can in achieving a victory over Japan and her allied nations.

Thus by this resolution, the Chinese Communist Party has shown that it had already effected changes in its logic and policy so that it could accept the dissolution of the Third International, believing that under the present confused state of the warring world, particularly as a prelude to the final victory, the dissolution was but a natural outcome. And herein is shown the delicate movement and the pointer to the relationship between the Nationalist Party and the Communist Party under the Chungking Regime.

Relations Continued

Ever since the second collaboration of the Nationalist and the Communist parties in China, the relationship between the two parties has continued, during the six years of her resistance, to be that of an external collaboration and an internal estrangement. However, the Communist Party, which in itself felt certain internal dissentions, has outwardly tried as much as possible to avoid frictions with the national party, loudly proclaiming the necessity of the internal unity in the name of the consolidation of the anti-Japanese race. But behind these efforts, the Communist Party has attempted to secure the popular organization through the anti-Japanese resistance, and has done everything in its power to extend the party power and the party controlled area by maintaining a strong party organization.

Consequently, at the beginning of the second collaboration, the Nationalist Party was being pushed around in the advance of the Communist Party backed by a strong organization and a thorough planning, and it was about the time Chiang Kai-shek was removing his capital from Nanking to Hankow area and then to Chungking, that the schemings of the Chinese Communist Party had unfolded not only a movement for the capture of the popular favor, but also a clamor for the neutralization of the political power so that the party could wedge itself into the power of the Chungking Regime. It was as if the National Party had had its house taken away by the traveler to whom it had given a night's shelter.

The organization of the Young People's Association for the popular suffrage at a special conference held at the Hankoo area of the representatives of All Nationalist Party indicates the situation existing in those days. The organization of this particular association, which was an association inspired by the three principles formulated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was aimed at avoiding the sharp thrust of the Chinese Communist Party as well as to oppose the surreptitious infilteration of the communistic influence.

Military Growth

In the field of military organization the Chinese Communist Party has shown a remarkable growth with a communist regular army of 300,000, and mobile forces of over 2,000,000 men whose sphere of activities spread over the entire North China. Furthermore the New 4th Army Corp of the Communist Party has steadily extended its sphere of activities into the Honan regions, and finally in the spring of last year a New 4th Army Corp incident, which dyed the wilds of Honan area with blood, was precipitated. Thus the Chinese Communist Party power inflated rapidly since the second collaboration, but this sudden growth in size and power was the beginning of the freezing of the party organization which brought on the necessity of an operation to regain the normal function of the party. This situation was what gave birth to the theory of the two-step revolution advanced by Mao Tse-tung (the first step of his theory being the democratic revolution and the second step, the socialistic revolution), which was applied to the new democratic revolution, and to the purification movement which were being carried out since last year.

This new democracy advocated by Mao Tse-tung was the return of Communism to the three fundamental national principles laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Ossified State

The Communist Party at present, being obsessed by subjectism, formalism, and the religionism, is in the state of ossification. Thereupon it was Mao Tse-tung's apparent intention to renovate the ideas of the members of the party by renaming these three "isms" as the spirit of learning, the spirit of letters, and the spirit of the party, but in reality it was nothing but an attempt at achieving a Mao Tse-tung autocracy and the establishment of the life stream of the Mao Tse-tung Revolution.

Thus the new democracy and the purification of the party ideas in the name of the three spirits are no more than the return of the Communist Party to the level of the three principles advanced by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and it is a reaction from the over-grown state of the Communist Party as well as a proof of the counteracting influence of the Nationalist Party.

It was perfectly true that the expansion of the Chinese Communist Party has shown remarkable speed since the second collaboration, but it was also true that the opposition of the Nationalist Party against this expansion became correspondingly strong.

Enforced Measures

Although the progress of the Greater East Asia War has driven the Chungking Regime into a tight corner by depriving her of the foreign assistance, she has successively enforced measures which resulted in the centralization of the power in the hands of the incumbent government, declaring the continuation of anti-Japanese resistance with her own power. Consequently, as the instrument through which these measures were enforced, the organization of the Nationalist Party was naturally solidified. Thus the centralization of the political, industrial, and the economic powers in the hands of Chungking and the strengthening of the party power are the most notable trend of Chungking Regime. However, such an infiltration of the power of the Nationalist Party through all classes of people was that which gave rise to the opposition of and a friction with the Chinese Communist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party has made a gradual change from communism to democracy, and its policies as seen in its land policy has become more democratic. It may not be said as yet that the Chinese Communist Party has moved toward the rightist position and that the Nationalist Party has moved toward the left, but it is quite true that the logic and the policies of these two parties are gradually approaching each other so that there seem to be little difference left between them. That is why it is quite within reason that the Chinese Communist Party should take the dissolution of the Communist International as the natural outcome of the confused state of the present international relations. Yet it may be premature to judge that the future collaboration between these two parties in China will be carried out smoothly.

Avoid Friction

At present the Chinese Communist Party is trying to avoid friction with the Nationalist Party as much as possible as it is concentrating its effort in the purification within the party so as to regain the solidity of the party. Against this tendency of the Communist Party, the Nationalist Party, by means of achieving a consistent and concentrated party organization, is trying to establish an autocratic rule by one party. From this tendency it will be seen that the political and economic policies of the Chungking Regime will be enforced more ruthlessly in proportion to the acuteness of its difficulties in the future resistance against Japan.

For instance, the development of the northwestern regions is the direct outcome of the policy of Chungking, but it may be noted that even in this undertaking there have been repeated differences of opinions between the two parties.

Thus the more aggressive the enforcement of Chungking's war policies becomes the greater will be the chances of friction between these two parties, centering around their rivalry in securing the leading position of the country. Also, although the hostile clashes between these two parties have seemingly subsided since the New 4th Army Corps incident, there have been numerous small-scale clashes between them, and it is more than probable that the smouldering fire of hostility will flare up again as the pressure from the Japanese offensive operations grows stronger.

In a meeting held in November of last year, Chiang Kai-shek has covertly reproached the Communist Party by declaring, "for a nation united firmly as one, any army which would oppose its structural unity is not permissible." Also the Chungking's Ambassador to the Soviet Union has declared in one of his speeches concerning the dissolution of the Communist International "the present dissolution of the Communist International is undoubtedly advantageous to the work of consolidating the anti-Axis camp; nevertheless, the Chinese communists must pledge their loyalty to the Chungking regime." As is seen from these utterances of the higher-ups in the Chungking Government, it is clear that Chiang Kai-shek is intending to suppress further the Communist Party which is powerful enough to oppose the government forces.

However, as long as the problem of resisting the Japanese Forces to the last remain before the two parties, presenting a common ground in which they are bound to work together, the collaboration of the two parties will be continued. And even though the outward smoothness of the collaboration of the two parties might be interrupted by occasional small-scale clashes with the increase of their difficulties in facing the Japanese offensives, these interruptions will not prove fatal to the Chungking cause, and their collaboration, characterized by an outward smoothness but an inward friction, will be continued.

JAVA ADMINISTRATION HOLDS 2ND CONFERENCE

Japanese Commander, Governors Attend to Discuss Development of Island

Domei

DJAKARTA, July 12.—The second conference of the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration in Java was held here this morning attended by all its leading members, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Java, as well as the Governors of the various provinces.

The conference was held to discuss various effective measures relative to the satisfactory construction of New Java.

Following an instructive address delivered by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Military Administration, made a detailed report concerning various administrative affairs under his jurisdiction.

In the afternoon, the Governors exchanged their frank opinions on how to deal successfully with the construction of New Java.

Germans Blast England

Domei

LISBON, July 13.—Air raid alarms were sounded in London last night as powerful bomber formations of the Luftwaffe bombed the eastern coastal districts of the British mainland, it is reported from London.

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NOZOKI-MEGANE

On, Subjects Pertinent and Impertinent, Timely And Untimely

By KAN KONDO

In moments of great stress, of anxiety, and of fear, powerful chemical changes take place in the body, sometimes releasing materials as upsetting to the system as bacteria. And especially, in times of war, when emotions play a large part in the life of the individual, there is a disturbance in the physical mechanism.

News of a great victory is broadcast, or the heroic and glorious last stand on the island of Attu is published; in either case all that is aggressive in human nature is aroused: the heart muscles are stimulated to more rapid pulsations, a change appears in the blood distribution, and the body prepares itself for the most effective fight. The mechanisms of these automatic reactions, caused by powerful secretions of the glands and the nerve endings, are largely chemical; however, if no action is taken for their release, they merely glut the system with powerful unnecessary substances which cause internal conflict, and result in the breaking out of illness at the weaker organs of the body.

Repressed anger often expresses itself in high blood pressure; and a person who is frequently in a state of chronic rage, will do well to express his rages freely; smashing bottles and plates, though apt to be a little expensive, is a good preventive measure against high blood pressure.

Anxiety, Fear Affect Body

Anxiety and fear, too, play tricks on the health; it was perhaps not chance that the great influenza epidemic of 1918, in America, coincided with, what was to her, one of the most anxious periods of World War I. We shall not be surprised if a similar epidemic should sweep through that country again in the near future.

Bacterial invasions themselves seem to be aided by mental tension, even the common cold appears to strike with maximum virulence when its victim is in a state of anxiety. During psychoanalysis of nine patients extending over many months, it was noticed that they developed colds in connection with certain emotional situations, and as they gained insight into and relief from these problems, their colds disappeared.

The whole physiology of anxiety is bound up with the idea of self-protection; how to survive was the supreme problem of the primitive man. Every day there was the necessity of taking strong action either in fighting or fleeing. These demands gradually built in the body an automatic scheme of swift adjustment for action. The modern man, whose emotions are no different to those of his ancestors ten thousand years ago, however, lives in a state of more or less repressed emotions, and to him these adjustments are superfluous. They tend to weaken the internal system, and give rise to illnesses which seem to have no organic cause.

BORNEO TEACHERS PLAN HOLDING SUMMER MEET

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Domei

BALIK PAPAN, July 13.—The local educational authorities have decided to sponsor a teachers' training conference for one month this summer from August 8, Imperial Rescript Observance Day, to September 8.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1943

Italy Fights Back

After having submitted Italy to the most wanton blind bombing, wrecking open towns, destroying the happy homes of the civilian population, using their churches and historical monuments as preferred targets, and bombing their sunny villages, the United states and Britain had the temerity to believe that the people of Sicily would welcome them and cease fighting as soon as they might land. They had the insolence to believe that the gallant Sicilians would accept the proffered sugar-plum of favored treatment for non-resistance and cravenly lay down their arms.

The reception they have met with has rudely shattered their insane delusion, and rammed their lying propaganda down their throats. As Spokesman Hori told the foreign correspondents here yesterday, the Italians are now making the enemy swallow a bitter pill—bitterer than that of Dieppe. Far from being able to drive in a psychological wedge between the Italian Government and people, as they had hoped, the enemy now confronts the impenetrable shield of Italy's iron will which is being heroically demonstrated, as Mr. Hori pointed out by the 4,000,000 inhabitants of Sicily and the Fascist Party and Army who are one in body and soul in their determination to live up to the glorious tradition of their fatherland.

Great must have been the dismay of the invader, who, incredible as it may seem, really appears to have been entirely blinded by his own delusions to the inconquerable nature of the Italian soul, to find the morale of the Italians and the entire people of Sicily not weakened but strengthened by the terroristic attacks. If their hallucinatory complex had not blinded them, the Anglo-American Powers could not but have understood that the Italian people of all peoples (had they forgotten Garibaldi) are the last to be intimidated by threat or cajoled by promises of reward for abject submission, but one whose passionate love of their soil and fiery determination to defend it from a dastardly invader could only be raised to white heat by the despicable methods the enemy has chosen.

The Anglo-American strategy against Sicily should have surprised no one. These Powers have constantly attempted to stifle the saner promptings of their distorted and guilty conscience by a never-ceasing endeavor to project their own hideous and manifold guilt in international affairs on the very nations who have most suffered from their outrages. Moreover, in spite of the unending list of their own crimes, or rather because of them and perhaps in a vain attempt to distract attention from them, they have never ceased their loud outcry against any people that had the courage to oppose them. Their attitude toward the brave people of Sicily is but another manifestation of this trait.

The Italians, their passions stirred to white heat by the crude brutality of the enemy, are now fighting for vengeance—a vengeance which is rightfully their's and which, we are confident, will be their's. They are meeting the foe face to face on the field of battle. Today the fight is not against bombers in the stratosphere who drop their death-dealing load on the peaceful countryside and flee. It is man to man with the Italians' feet firm on their own home soil. Now the fight the Americans and the British have to face is on the ground, with those who have seen their towns and ancient churches wantonly destroyed, with those who have lost their homes, their families, their children as a result of the despicable blind bombings of the enemy. At this crucial moment, as Mr. Hori said yesterday, the Japanese people entertain only the highest esteem and admiration for the valiant fight and iron determination the Italians are displaying.

Sincerity

Whether in human relations or in relations among nations, sincerity is the vital factor which determines the strength of the ties that bind. Without sincerity there can be no real closeness of relations, no real cooperation or collaboration. Mutual respect for others' rights, mutual understanding and mutual willingness to work for the same ideals and aims are all based on the quality of sincerity.

Since the day when Japan, young and earnest, decided to find its niche in the scheme of world affairs, sincerity has been the keynote of its policy toward other nations. Just as each and every Japanese is taught to believe and practise sincerity in his relations with others, so Japan as a nation has acted in its dealings with others.

Through the swift moving decades which have seen Japan rise with startling, dramatic force to the position of East Asia's gratefully acknowledged leader and one of the world's greatest, most progressive Powers, the land of the Rising Sun has tenaciously clung to its beliefs with a sincerity which has often been misunderstood by other less idealistic nations. Time after time, Japan has insisted on sincerity in international relations. But this demand for complete honesty has too often been met by ruthless, scheming, materialistic minded nations with vicious slander and underhanded tactics. This is the reason why Japan had to walk out of the League of Nations, and this is why Japan had to rise in arms against the United States and Britain.

Today, the Anglo-American nations realize just how sincere Japan was in its requests for justice. They know now that Japan was not bluffing when it sent Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu to Washington to present its case in the interests of peace. Japan's determination was jeered at and made light of at that time, but the hard facts of war have forced them, too late, to change their doubting minds.

This much, however, must be made clear: that although the Anglo-American Powers have come to realize Japan's sincerity, they have not yet reached the stage of repenting their own past crimes. They still hold stubbornly to the idea that they may still yet be able in the future to continue their past reign of domination and suppression of those less well armed than they. They are still planning and plotting to enslave the rest of the world for their own selfish gain, to seize the resources of others for their own profit. To them a sincere belief in prosperity and justice for all is still inconceivable.

In contrast, Japan's sincerity, translated with epochal rapidity into action, stands out like a shining beacon light pointing the way to a new world order. Never in the history of the world has any nation gained so much and at the same time given so much in such a brief period of time as has Japan. Manchoukuo has forged ahead as a great independent nation; China has been restored its sovereignty; the Philippines and Burma have been promised their independence within this year; the people of India have been assured of Japan's every assistance in their gallant fight for freedom from British oppression; the inhabitants of the Southern Regions, ground under the tyrannous heels of Anglo-American-Dutch imperialism for so many centuries, have been promised the right to participate in governmental administration, have been enabled to regain their own distinctive cultures, and have been given the opportunity to better themselves in every way. What can America and Britain present to challenge this brilliant record of achievements?

Nothing at all, because they believe in nothing sincerely except their own self-centered welfare. They can give the world nothing because they lack the slightest grain of a sincere interest in the happiness of others. But in being sincere, Japan has not only given but has also received, for, as Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said the other day in Bangkok: "Sincerity begets sincerity."

A Year Ago Today

July 15, 1942

Japanese Naval Units, in close concert with the Land Forces, are now conducting extensive operations in the Wenchow area, including the Wukiang and Feiyungkiang, situated near Juian. In addition, Japanese warships and naval craft have cleared mines laid in waters around Wenchow and bombarded enemy fortresses nearby in the course of operations since July 5.

* * *

In the face of smashing Japanese operations in the Chekiang-Kiangsi and the Canton-Hankow railway areas, fear and nervousness have gripped the people in Kwangtung Province, especially in Shiukwan on the Hankow-Canton railway in the northern part of the province. As a result of anxiety, there has been a marked deterioration in public morality and Shiukwan City is infested with daylight robbers armed with revolvers.

* * *

Commenting on the United States policy of hiding the reverses suffered by the American fighting forces from the public on the pretext that it is for strategic purposes, Jun Tsuchiya, Deputy Spokesman of the Board of Information, at today's regular interview with foreign correspondents, shrewdly asked, "When will the anti-Axis nations, including America, be in a position to take the initiative in this war?" and declared that this is the greatest problem not only for the American fighting services but also for the United States Office of War Information.

ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN U-BOATS HARASS BRITAIN, UNITED STATES

Total of 26,091,053 Tons Sunk Up to April 1943—Construction of Liberty Ships Given Up

(From The XXth Century)

Part I

The shipping situation of the anti-Axis depends on the following four factors:

(1) Their available tonnage at the start of the war.
(2) Their replacements.
(3) Their losses.
(4) Their requirements.

We are basing our calculations on the assumption that the total tonnage built prior to September 1939 and available to the anti-Axis (excluding the U.S.S.R.) was, not counting sinkings and replacements, 39,000,000 tons. This figure includes only ocean-going merchant shipping and excludes fishing craft (about 500,000 tons) and ships under 1,000 tons (about 4,000,000 tons).

The greatest difficulty in appraising the present tonnage situation is to find an approximately correct figure for the replacements built by the anti-Axis since the start of the war in September 1939. Using all material available, both from Axis and anti-Axis sources, and with the desire not to deceive ourselves, we have come to the conclusion that the anti-Axis were able to build, up to the end of 1942, a total of 9,150,000 tons and that at present they are able to put into service an average of 600,000 tons a month, which means that by the end of April 1943 their replacements had reached a figure of 11,550,000 tons.

Again we remind our readers that in our calculations, unless otherwise stated, we use gross registered tons. To find the corresponding figure of dead-weight tons or, as for simplicity's sake we shall from now on call them, American tons, the gross registered tons must be multiplied by 1.5. Thus by our calculation, the present monthly replacements of the anti-Axis amount to 900,000 American tons and their total replacements up to April 30, 1943, to 17,330,000 American tons. For the time being however there are numerous signs that the shipbuilding program of the anti-Axis is progressing far less smoothly than the anti-Axis had hoped.

Construction Suspended

One such indication is the information which was given out by the New York radio on April 22 according to which the mass construction of the "Liberty Ships," which were the standard freighters turned out by the United States en masse, has been suspended and that instead another type of freighter, the "Victory Ship," will be produced. If one remembers, for example, what a tremendous job it was for Henry Ford to change from the production of one automobile model to another, it can easily be imagined what it means to change the mass production of whole ships from one type to another. Every time the presidential election came round, Roosevelt's propaganda machine urged the Americans not to change horses in midstream." So far the Americans have followed this suggestion and re-elected Roosevelt. It is not very likely that they would have changed the model of their mass-produced ships in the midst of a desperate tonnage struggle had they not been extremely dissatisfied with the performance of the Liberty Ships.

Another indication that the replacement question has not yet been solved satisfactorily is to be found in the fact that the most publicized producer of freighters, Henry Kaiser, who had boasted that his yards were able to build ships in ten days, has been seriously discredited during the last few months. First we were informed that the ships which Mr. Kaiser calls "completed" still require one third to one half of a million additional working hours. Then Mr. Hussa, Vice-President of the Albina Company, which produces engines for the Liberty Ships, attacked Mr. Kaiser in the American weekly Pic, declaring that it takes one hundred days to turn out a ship of the Liberty type. At the same time, complaints about the quality of the Kaiser ships were called "Kaiser Coffins" throughout the United States. Finally, the world was told that one of the Kaiser ships, the Schenectady, had broken apart in the middle. This led to the stopping of further production of Kaiser ships and to an investigation into the affairs of Mr. Kaiser, carried out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the U.S. Maritime Commission. We shall probably not hear the results of their findings while the war is still in progress, but the fact that this investigation became necessary is a bad enough sign.

Germany publishes official monthly results of war against anti-Axis shipping. Ships sunk by Germany up to November 30, 1942, had reached a total of 23,071,828 tons. According to the German High Command, the German armed forces have since then sent to the bottom: In December, 1942, 634,000 tons; in January, 1943, 522,000 tons; in February, 1943, 576,800 tons; in March, 1943, 926,600 tons; and in April, 1943, 423,000 tons; totaling in all 3,082,400 tons.

Total Sinkings

After subtracting a correction of 63,175 tons made by Berlin late in 1942, these figures bring the total sinkings effected by the German armed forces up to 26,091,053 tons.

The question has sometimes been asked, whether the announcements of the German High Command with regard to tonnage destroyed can be relied on. To this our answer is: Yes, and for the following reasons.

(1) The Germans have repeatedly described the meticulous care with which the figures of sinkings are compiled. The German submarine commanders are constantly being exhorted to report as sunk only those ships the sinking of which they have observed beyond any shadow of doubt, and their reports are carefully checked. Whenever the sinking has not been observed with complete certainty, the German war bulletins state this expressly by words such as "probably sunk" or "the effect of the hit could not be correctly ascertained."

(2) It is in the interest of Germany not to underestimate the strength of the enemy. The Germans are aware of the serious consequences in which the underestimation of the USSR has resulted, and they do not wish to deceive themselves in the vitally important question of the destruction of enemy shipping. The German High Command does not hesitate to admit a decrease in sinkings, as happened, for instance, in April of this year, although this must have been a disappointment to the German people the more so as it coincided with unfavorable news from Tunisia.

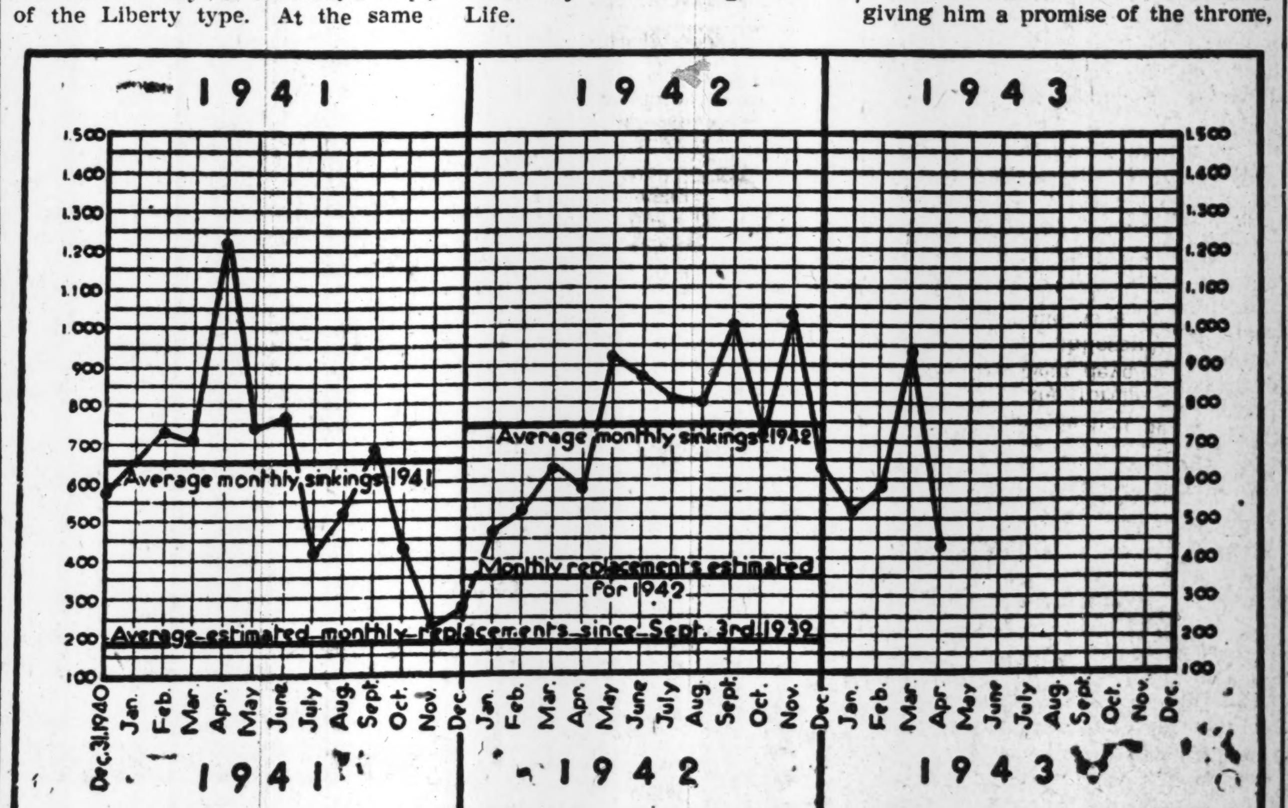
(3) Once before, during the Great War the Germans were accused by British propaganda of inflating the successes of their submarines against allied shipping. Yet, that the German figures had been, on the whole, amazingly correct. Investigation made after the war revealed that the German figures of sinkings effected by U-boats had been smaller than the ships actually sunk, while the sinkings by mines had been overestimated by Berlin.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Unto thee do I bow,
O God:

Who, being almighty,
Yet hast entered this heart of mine,
And dost give, by thy power,
To my silent tongue,
To my strengthless hands and feet,
To my ears, that are deaf,
To all my lifeless being,
Life.



(Monthly Anti-Axis Shipping Losses, in Thousands of Tons)
Reproduced from The XXth Century

This Is India

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Part V

In considering the political conquest of India by such a small country as England the first point that strikes one is as to how such a feat could be at all possible. But if one knew the Indian temperament and Indian traditions, it would not be difficult to understand.

The Indian people had never any feeling against the foreigner. This mentality had been developed partly through the philosophical outlook of the people as a whole and partly through the largeness of the country which made it possible to welcome as many people as could come into the country. In the past, India had been invaded by new tribes and peoples over and over again. But though they came as foreigners they soon settled down and made India their home. The feeling of strangeness disappeared and the foreigners became a part of the body-politic. On the whole, there was no inter-communal friction for any length of time after foreigners came in. An understanding would be soon effected and the foreigners would become members of the great Indian family.

No Suspicion Excited

Thus it was that when the European race—Portuguese, Dutch, French and English—first arrived in India they did not excite any suspicion or hostility or animosity. It was not a new phenomenon in the history of India—at least so the people thought. The fact that the majority of the foreigners were either peaceful missionaries or traders further served to disarm opposition. They were given facilities and even allowed to acquire territory for carrying on their peaceful avocation. Even when the foreigners took part in any political strife, they were always careful to side with a section of the people so that they would never get the entire people against them. In this respect the diplomacy of the British was by far the best. The question crops up here as to why a section of the Indian people sought the help of the foreigners in their own internal disputes. The reply to that has been given already above.

Unfortunately for India, though up to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries she kept abreast of the modern world in her knowledge of the science and art of warfare, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries she was no longer up to date. Her geographical position had kept her isolated from modern Europe. The wars of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Europe had effected a considerable improvement in the science and art of fighting and this knowledge was at the disposal of the European races, when they went over to the East. The first physical conflict between Indians and Europeans showed that the former were at a disadvantage in the matter of military skill. It is significant that before the British conquest of India, the Indian rulers had Europeans in their service in the army as well as in the navy and many of them occupied high positions.

Sirajudowla Realized Menace

The first important success of the British in India happened in Bengal. The ruler was a young man, Sirajudowla, who was still in his twenties. Nevertheless, it must be said to his credit that he was the only man in the province who realized what a great menace the British were and he was determined to try his level best to throw them out of the country. If only he had as much diplomacy as he had patriotism, he might have been able to alter the course of Indian history. In order to overthrow him, the English won over to their side the influential Mir Jaffar, by giving him a promise of the throne, and their combined forces were more than a match for Sirajudowla. It did not however take Mir Jaffar long to realize that he had been used as a tool by the British and that what they were really aiming at was political mastery for themselves.

Sirajudowla was overthrown in 1757 but many decades were to pass before they could extend their supremacy to different parts of the country. In the meantime the rest of India, which was still independent, hardly realized the danger of British conquest. Being practically the first portion of India to come under British rule—the consolidation of British power naturally began first in Bengal.

Disorder Followed

The overthrow of the old regime was naturally followed by a period of disorder and it took the British several years to put things in order. By the end of the eighteenth century, order had been established and the government then had to face the question of building up their administration on a sound and permanent basis. In order to administer a big country the Government had naturally to educate on their own lines a new class of people who would be able to work as their agents. The British commercial houses also wanted Indians educated and trained on British lines. In the meantime British missionaries had been active in trying to impart their culture and their religion to the Indian people.

Out of these different sources there arose a consciousness on the part of the Britisher of a cultural or civilizing mission in India. It was this which produced the first revolt among the Indians. As long as the Britishers were merely trading, no one thought of them since they were petty traders. As long as they were merely ruling, people did not care, for Indians had in the past gone through many political vicissitudes and a change in government had never meant a change in their daily life—because no government in the past had interfered with local self-government.

Out of the consciousness of a civilizing mission there came the attempt on the part of Britain to "anglicize" every sphere of the life of the Indian people. The missionaries became very active in propagating their religion and educational institutions on the British model were founded by them, as well as by the state, in different parts of Bengal. The entire educational system was built up on the British model and English was made the medium of instruction, not only in the university but also in the secondary schools.

In art and architecture also, British models were imposed on the country. In fact in inaugurating the new educational system, the Government deliberately stated that their object was to train up a nation who would be English in everything, except in race. In the new schools, students began to think, to talk, to dress and to eat as Englishmen would. The new generation turned out by these schools was quite different from the old. They were no longer Indians in their equipment but English.

Faced with the menace of being swallowed up by a new religion and a new culture, the soul of the people revolted. The first visible embodiment of this revolt was Raja Ram Mohon Roy and the movement of which he was the father was the Brahmo Samaj movement.

Apostle of Religious Revival

Ram Mohon Roy stood out as the apostle of a religious revival. He urged a return to the original principles of Vedantism and for a total rejection of all the religions and social impurities that had crept into Hinduism in later times. He also advocated an all-round regeneration of the social and national life and the acceptance of all that is useful and beneficial in the modern life of Europe.

Raja Ram Mohon Roy therefore stands out against the dawn of the new awakening in India as the prophet of the new age. The Raja was succeeded by Devendranath Tagore, father of the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, as the head of the Brahmo Samaj. In appreciation of the pure life that he lived, which reminded one of the Rishis or saints of old, Devendranath Tagore was given the title of Maharshi (a great saint) by the people. His successor was Keshav Chandra Sen, one of the most prominent Indian personalities in the latter half of the nineteenth century. During the earlier portion of his life, Keshav Chandra Sen seemed to be inspired more by the sayings and teachings of Christ and in his public life he laid great emphasis on social reform. So vigorous was his personality and so enthusiastic was he in giving effect to his ideas that a split took place in the Brahmo Samaj. Among the rest of the members a further split took place.

The followers of Keshav Chandra Sen called themselves the Naba Bidhan, or the New Dispensation, while the rest called themselves the Sadharan (or general body) Brahmo Samaj. All branches of the Brahmo Samaj had however some principles in common. They all took their stand on the original doctrines of the Vedanta philosophy. They all condemned the use of images in religious worship and they all advocated the abolition of caste in society. The Brahmo Samaj movement spread all over India and in some places it was known by a different name—for instance, in Bombay Presidency it was known as the Prarthana Samaj.

The Brahmo Samaj had considerable influence on the new generation of English-educated Indians and even those who did not become converts to the Brahmo Samaj accepted the spirit of reform and progress for which it stood. But the ultra-modern ideas of the Samaj caused a revulsion of feeling among the old-fashioned Pandits, who attempted to justify all that there was in Hindu religion and in Hindu society. But this reactionary movement could not make any appeal to the new generation of youths.

(To Be Continued)

PROFILES

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Tang Shou-min

(From the Asahi)

Soon after the Boxer Rebellion had been suppressed, two young Chinese stood on a hill overlooking the mighty Yangtze River on the outskirts of the city of Chinkiang in Kiangsu discussing with all the fervor of idealistic youth the parts they hoped to play in a renascent China.

Seeing only too clearly the unworthiness of a soft job in the corrupt official world with its baits of preferment and success which attracted so many of the ambitious young men of China, they decided that the only thing left for them was to enter the world of business and affairs. . .

Chen Kuang-fu was the older of the two. After several years of study in America, he became the confident and right-hand man of T. V. Soong, and was made a member of the Currency Stabilization Commission. He later became Chief of the Chungking Trade Bureau. The younger, Tang Shou-min also rose rapidly to become a power in Shanghai financial circles under the Chiang Kai-shek regime, holding the posts of Permanent Director of the Central Bank and General Manager of the Bank of Communications.

While the older Chen Kuang-fu obstinately refused to face the facts and still clings to the doomed Chungking regime, the younger and more clear-sighted Tang Shou-min threw in his lot with the Nanking Government, along with Chou Tso-min and Wu Chen-hsiu. Thus the two men, raised in the same province and who held the same ideals in their youth, now are fighting each other, one to maintain the old decadent regime under Chiang Kai-shek and the other to aid in the rise of a new China under President Wang Ching-wei. With the Nanking Government's declaration of war against the United States and Britain, the younger Tang Shou-min was appointed Permanent Member of the All-National Government Economic Commission and is at present Chief Director of the All-China Trade Control Association.

The Control Association, which is working under Tang's able leadership to give a renascent China a stable economic system, was established on March 15, 1943. The first large-scale control organ to be established by the Nanking Government, the Association has charge of the purchase and distribution of the nation's entire stock of goods.

Tang Shou-min is 51 years old, youthful looking, energetic. When discussing current economic problems, he has the embarrassing habit of quoting old Chinese philosophers. The thorny subject of controlled economy has no terrors for the man who is well up on his philosophy, according to the imperturbable Tang. To prove it, he wrote out for us the following line from Kuangtze which sums up pretty well the sort of thing that he is trying to accomplish.

"Only after the desire for food and clothing is satisfied are manners formed."

Tang's favorite author is the famous political reformer and philosopher of the Sung Dynasty, Wang An-shek. And his favorite gnome from this author is: "All things come from the earth." To Tang Shou-min this means that the industrial population of Shanghai must be linked up with the agricultural population of the interior if the unsavory economic practices are to be eradicated and a sound and productive economic system is to be established.

Fruits of Wisdom

He who can wait for what he desires takes the course not to be exceedingly grieved if he fails of it; he on the contrary who labors after a thing too impatiently thinks the success when it comes is not a recompense equal to all the pains he has been at about it.—Bruyere.